



MURRAY STATE
UNIVERSITY

Murray State's Digital Commons

The Tri-State Defender

Newspapers

5-1-1965

The Tri-State Defender, Part 1, May 01, 1965

The Tri-State Defender

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.murraystate.edu/tsd>

Recommended Citation

The Tri-State Defender, "The Tri-State Defender, Part 1, May 01, 1965" (1965). *The Tri-State Defender*. 70.
<https://digitalcommons.murraystate.edu/tsd/70>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Newspapers at Murray State's Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Tri-State Defender by an authorized administrator of Murray State's Digital Commons. For more information, please contact msu.digitalcommons@murraystate.edu.



THE NEW Tri-State Defender

"The South's Independent Weekly"

Merchants Who Advertise In The TRI-STATE DEFENDER Are Telling You
They Appreciate Doing Business With You. Patronize Them.



Vol X — No. 25

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1965

15c

Miss. Continues To Hold Father Of 10

A father of 10 children, jailed last fall for taking his car out of the state of Mississippi after he quit work for a white farmer at Coahoma, Miss., has completed his six-month sentence at the Coahoma County Jail at Clarksdale and will now have to work out a \$500 fine.

Sam Davis, 40, was arrested in Memphis at 284 Adolphus st., last November, about two days after his wife, Mrs. Cliftee Davis, had given birth to their tenth child.

An unidentified caller notified the Tri-State DEFENDER about the family's plight, and a staff member visited the family and found them with only a bunch of greens and a 24-

pound sack of flour, which had been bought with the last dollar.

They had no milk, and were on the verge of eviction until readers of this newspaper came to their rescue. They had not been in Tennessee long enough to qualify for public welfare.

NO FUNDS NOW

Since that time, Mrs. Davis and her children have been supported by persons who visited their home, and by churches which have supplied her with rent money and the funds to pay for her light, gas and water bills.

But with 10 children and herself to feed, Mrs. Davis is almost in the same condition

that she was in last winter. Her rent is past due, and her utilities may be cut off this week if she is unable to raise the money to pay for them.

In the meantime, her husband will remain in custody in Mississippi until he works off his fine, which will mean that he will not be reunited with his family until Oct. 17, 1965.

How did the family get in the financial condition that it finds itself today?

Up until last summer, the Davises were living just like many other Negro rural families in the state of Mississippi. He was driving a tractor for a white plantation owner, and his wife and children were

working by the day for the same man.

VISITED CLINIC

"I left to go to the clinic that morning," Mrs. Davis said, "and when I went back to the field that evening, the plantation owner came up and said, 'Where were you this morning, Cliftee?'"

"I told him that I had gone to the clinic in town to have a checkup since I was expecting a baby, and he replied that no one was supposed to leave the place without his permission."

"A short while later he came back and complained that I was not being fast enough, and I pointed out that I was keeping up with all the rest of the workers," Mrs. Davis said.

She said that the man came back, knocked the hoe out of her hand, and told her to go to the house, and then went to where her husband was working and told him that she had become sick. When Mr. Davis learned what had happened, she said, he told the plantation owner that he couldn't work for him any longer and that he was moving.

ORDERED AWAY

"The farmer told us that we would have to pay him, and when he asked how much, he said he could make it anything that he wanted it to be. He then said, 'I tell you what you do. Just get off my place, and don't you take a thing with you.'"

"We put all of the children in the car, and we drove straight to Memphis, leaving all of our belongings there. We were afraid we might be killed, so we didn't lose any time," Mrs. Davis recalled.

The Davises arrived in Memphis May 1, 1965.

See MISS., Page 2



WAITING FOR SAM—Mrs. Cliftee Davis and her 10 children are pictured in front of their home last fall, shortly after the husband and father, Sam Davis, was arrested, sent back to Mississippi and sentenced to six months in jail and fined \$500 for carrying his car out of the state. Now

that his sentence has been served, he may have to remain in jail until next October until he works off the fine. In the meantime, his family is having to depend on others for the bare necessities from day to day.



How Negro Players Saved Organized Baseball

By A. S. 'DOC' YOUNG

You scan the baseball scene today, from Shea Stadium to Candlestick Park by way of the Astrodome, and almost everywhere you see Negro players.

You take them for granted. It seems that they've always been there.

It requires a bit of effort to recall that, less than a quarter-century ago, baseball was as lilywhite as the driven snow, a private preserve of the segregationists, and Negro stars were restricted to their tourist leagues, where, according to a bus-driver named Bunny Downs, playing ball was "tougher than pickin' cotton or hoein' taters."

A quarter-century ago, the public had little reason to suspect a change in the status quo. True, militant Negro writers scored baseball's bigotry periodically, once in a while a few pickets showed up to parade around a stadium, now and then a politician aimed a blast at the game.

But, by and large, the segregationists felt quite cozy in their closed shop. If perchance, anyone mentioned integration, they shot quickly from their hips with all sorts of negativisms.

Negro players weren't "good enough," some said. Perhaps "there are a few Negro players capable of lying in the majors," one might concede, "but they'd never fit into the social side of the game." A prominent, and frank, major league executive told a Negro club owner that integration wouldn't work because women were attracted to home run hitters and, he indicated, the idea of white women applauding muscular Negro home run hitters was no less than frightening. "It's unfortunate," this man said, "but you know how it is..."

Now switch reels.

This is the twentieth year since Branch Rickey and Jackie Robinson, with bold and courageous strokes launched the greatest equal employment opportunity program in the history of American sports.

In what was once called their "noble experiment," Branch Rickey broke down the executive barriers, ne-



BRANCH RICKEY



JACKIE ROBINSON

gated an "unwritten law" which had banned Negroes from organized baseball for almost fifty years and Jackie Robinson, one of America's great all-around athletes, backed up Rickey's vision, daring, meticulous planning, and confidence with the all-star-caliber performance which success demanded of the project.

As a direct result of Rickey's and Robinson's accomplishments, first in the minor leagues and, then, in the major leagues, baseball integration is national in scope. Every major league team and most, if not all, minor league teams list Negro players on their rosters. This is true even in certain parts of the South, where the suggestion of integrated schools sends many segregation-minded Caucasians into nervous tizzies.

In fact, it may well be said that largely because of the example of integration in baseball, integration has been achieved in broader areas of national activ-

See PLAYERS, Page 2



SEEKING NAACP MEMBERSHIPS—Businessmen of Memphis are helping in the annual Spring Membership Campaign of the NAACP, and officials and members of the staff of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, are seen here making their first report. Seen on front row,

second from left, are Rufus E. Jones, chairman of Membership Committee; J. C. Copeland, manager in charge, and from right, Dr. Vasco A. Smith, and Melvin Robinson, staff manager.

11 Quit Assignment With Youth Corps

Eleven of 14 young men assigned to the Public Works Commission for job training quit en masse last Thursday after complaining that they were putting in a full day's work and being paid for only five of eight hours.

The 11 were assigned to the street repair gang, and had been working at the asphalt plant, as well as on streets.

Charles Fleer, director of the Neighborhood Youth Corps, fi-

nanced under the President's Anti-Poverty Program, said that all 11 have been replaced by other persons who were waiting for assignments, but that they can report back to the organization and be reassigned to another area.

The young workers did not complain to their field director, but did voice their complaints to sundry store operator in their community, who in turn contacted the Tri-State DEFENDER.

NO SCHOOLING

He said the boys stated that they accepted the jobs with the agreement—that they would work five hours a day and receive some type of schooling during the other three, but instead they had been working the same length of time as the regular men.

Two Students Killed In Traffic Mishaps

A 16-year-old girl and a six-year-old boy were among three persons who died in traffic accidents during the weekend.

Miss Callie Mae Vales, 16, of 335½ Ayers died from injuries suffered when a youth lost control of a car he was driving and struck her as she walked along Decatur.

Maurice Bridges, six, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Bridges of 205 Lucerne, was fatally injured while riding his bicycle at the corner of Lucerne and Latham early Sunday morning and died that afternoon.

Accused of being the driver who fled from the scene after striking Miss Vales is Willie C. Moses of 633 Hastings, a 16-year-old laborer, who is being held in Juvenile Court.

Moses has been charged with second degree murder, leaving the scene of an accident, reckless driving and driving without a license.

The accident occurred at the intersection of West Union and Greenhill roads. Mr. Rush was released after questioning.

Memphian's Son Gets Position In Africa

David S. Cunningham, Jr., son of Rev. and Mrs. D. S. Cunningham of 2480 Park ave., has arrived in Lagos, Nigeria, where he will be the West African Regional manager for Du-

Kane Corporation.

The firm manufactures electronic language laboratories, aids for teaching foreign languages. As the manager, Mr. Cunningham, son of the pastor of Mt. Pisgah CME church, will represent the company in all West African countries.

Before receiving the appointment from the firm, with a home office in St. Charles, Ill., he served as labor and political consultant to a subscription television station in Los Angeles.

Mr. Cunningham is a graduate of the University of California at Riverside, where he majored in political science and minored in economics.

He was the recipient of a Coro Foundation Fellowship in public affairs, a 10-month intensive internship in various aspects of American life, including business, labor, government and politics, and has attended the Loyola University School of Law.

Mr. Cunningham has also served as administrative assistant to California State Assemblyman Charles Warren.

Later this summer, he will be joined in Lagos by his wife, Mrs. LaFern Cunningham, a teacher in the Los Angeles public school system, and their daughter, Leslie.

Mr. Cunningham's overseas



LUCI, THE FLOWER QUEEN

Luci Baines Johnson, daughter of the President and Mrs. Johnson hands out flowers during a visit to the James Madison school in Norfolk, Va. Luci visited the school as

part of a tour of the city afforded her as Queen of the 12th annual International Azalea Festival. (UPI)

Purchase Your Cadillac Thru-Southern Motors



THE NEW Tri-State Defender

"The South's Independent Weekly"

Merchants Who Advertise In The TRI-STATE DEFENDER Are Telling You
They Appreciate Doing Business With You. Patronize Them.



Vol X — No. 25

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1965

15c

Miss. Continues To Hold Father Of 10

A father of 10 children, jailed last fall for taking his car out of the state of Mississippi after he quit work for a white farmer at Coahoma, Miss., has completed his six-month sentence at the Coahoma County Jail at Clarksdale and will now have to work out a \$500 fine.

Sam Davis, 40, was arrested in Memphis at 284 Adolphus st., last November, about two days after his wife, Mrs. Cliftee Davis, had given birth to their tenth child.

An unidentified caller notified the Tri-State DEFENDER about the family's plight, and a staff member visited the family and found them with only a bunch of greens and a 24-

pound sack of flour, which had been bought with the last dollar.

They had no milk, and were on the verge of eviction until readers of this newspaper came to their rescue. They had not been in Tennessee long enough to qualify for public welfare.

NO FUNDS NOW
Since that time, Mrs. Davis and her children have been supported by persons who visited their home, and by churches which have supplied her with rent money and the funds to pay for her light, gas and water bills.

But with 10 children and herself to feed, Mrs. Davis is almost in the same condition

that she was in last winter. Her rent is past due, and her utilities may be cut off this week if she is unable to raise the money to pay for them.

In the meantime, her husband will remain in custody in Mississippi until he works off his fine, which will mean that he will not be reunited with his family until Oct. 17, 1965.

How did the family get in the financial condition that it finds itself today?

Up until last summer, the Davises were living just like many other Negro rural families in the state of Mississippi. He was driving a tractor for a white plantation owner, and his wife and children were

working by the day for the same man.

VISITED CLINIC
"I left to go to the clinic that morning," Mrs. Davis said, "and when I went back to the field that evening, the plantation owner came up and said, 'Where were you this morning, Cliftee?'"

"I told him that I had gone to the clinic in town to have a checkup since I was expecting a baby, and he replied that no one was supposed to leave the place without his permission."

"A short while later he came back and complained that I was not being fast enough, and I pointed out that I was keeping up with all the rest of the workers," Mrs. Davis said.

She said that the man came back, knocked the hoe out of her hand, and told her to go to the house, and then went to where her husband was working and told him that she had become sick. When Mr. Davis learned what had happened, she said, he told the plantation owner that he couldn't work for him any longer and that he was moving.

ORDERED AWAY
"The farmer told us that we would have to pay him, and when he asked how much, he said he could make it anything that he wanted it to be. He then said, 'I tell you what you do. Just get off my place, and don't you take a thing with you.'"

"We put all of the children in the car, and we drove straight to Memphis, leaving all of our belongings there. We were afraid we might be killed, so we didn't lose any time," Mrs. Davis recalled.

The Davises arrived in Memphis.

See MISS., Page 2



SEEKING NAACP MEMBERSHIPS—Businessmen of Memphis are helping in the annual Spring Membership Campaign of the NAACP, and officials and members of the staff of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, are seen here making their first report. Seen on front row,

second from left, are Rufus E. Jones, chairman of Membership Committee; J. C. Copeland, manager in charge, and from right, Dr. Vasco A. Smith, and Melvin Robinson, staff manager.

11 Quit Assignment With Youth Corps

Eleven of 14 young men assigned to the Public Works Commission for job training quit en masse last Thursday after complaining that they were putting in a full day's work and being paid for only five of eight hours.

The 11 were assigned to the street repair gang, and had been working at the asphalt plant, as well as on streets.

Charles Fleer, director of the Neighborhood Youth Corps, fi-

nanced under the President's Anti-Poverty Program, said that all 11 have been replaced by other persons who were waiting for assignments, but that they can report back to the organization and be reassigned to another area.

The young workers did not complain to their field director, but did voice their complaints to sundry store operators in their community, who in turn contacted the Tri-State DEFENDER.

NO SCHOOLING
He said the boys stated that they accepted the jobs with the agreement—that they would work five hours a day and receive some type of schooling during the other three, but instead they had been working

the same length of time as the regular men.

"They also said that the work was of the type which does not require special training," the man reported.

Mr. Fleer said that any person who has any complaint about the work program will be welcome to come to his office and discuss it with him.

He said that one disadvantage in the NYC is that a young person has to work for two weeks before he is paid, and that most of them cannot afford to wait that long before receiving some type of aid.

The boys who walked off from the public works job had been there for less than a full week.

Bank Demonstration To Be Staged Friday

For the second straight week, the home office of Leader Federal Savings and Loan Association at 158 Madison was the target of stand-in sponsored by the Bank Employment committee of the local branch of the NAACP.

Some 100 members of the Memphis Branch of the NAACP, the Intercollegiate chapter of the NAACP and the NAACP Youth Council participated in the demonstration, which consisted in participants occupying all chairs in the institution, picketing inside the establishment, and picketing and singing outside.

A mid-week demonstration was staged on Tuesday, April

Two Students Killed In Traffic Mishaps

A 16-year-old girl and a six-year-old boy were among three persons who died in traffic accidents during the weekend.

Miss Callie Mae Vales, 16, of 335½ Ayers died from injuries suffered when a youth lost control of a car he was driving and struck her as she walked along Decatur.

Maurice Bridges, six, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Bridges of 205 Lucerne, was fatally injured while riding his bicycle at the corner of Lucerne and Latham early Sunday morning and died that afternoon.

Accused of being the driver who fled from the scene after striking Miss Vales is Willie C. Moses of 633 Hastings, a 16-year-old laborer, who is being held in Juvenile Court.

Moses has been charged with second degree murder, leaving the scene of an accident, reckless driving and driving without a license.

The accident occurred at the intersection of West Union and Greenhill roads. Mr. Rush was released after questioning.

Memphian's Son Gets Position In Africa

David S. Cunningham, Jr., son of Rev. and Mrs. D. S. Cunningham of 2480 Park ave., has arrived in Lagos, Nigeria, where he will be the West African Regional manager for Du-Kane Corporation.

The firm manufactures electronic language laboratories, aids for teaching foreign languages. As the manager, Mr. Cunningham, son of the pastor of Mt. Pisgah CME church, will represent the company in all West African countries.

Before receiving the appointment from the firm, with a home office in St. Charles, Ill., he served as labor and political consultant to a subscription television station in Los Angeles.

Mr. Cunningham is a graduate of the University of California at Riverside, where he majored in political science and minored in economics.

He was the recipient of a Coro Foundation Fellowship in public affairs, a 10-month intensive internship in various aspects of American life, including business, labor, government and politics, and has attended the Loyola University School of Law.

Mr. Cunningham has also served as administrative assistant to California State Assemblyman Charles Warren.

Later this summer, he will be joined in Lagos by his wife, Mrs. LaFern Cunningham, a teacher in the Los Angeles Public school system, and their daughter, Leslie.

Mr. Cunningham's oversea's

contract with the firm is for two years.

The Junior Cunninghams were in Memphis to visit his parents during the recent Easter week-end.

All former members of the National Council of Negro Women are asked to be present at a reorganizational meeting to be held at the Sarah H. Brown branch of the NAACP on Tuesday afternoon, May 4, at 4 p.m.

How Negro Players Saved Organized Baseball

By A. S. 'DOC' YOUNG

You scan the baseball scene today, from Shea Stadium to Candlestick Park by way of the Astrodome, and almost everywhere you see Negro players.

You take them for granted. It seems that they've always been there.

It requires a bit of effort to recall that, less than a quarter-century ago, baseball was as lilywhite as the driven snow, a private preserve of the segregationists, and Negro stars were restricted to their tourist leagues, where, according to a bus-driver named Bunny Downs, playing ball was "tougher than pickin' cotton or hoein' taters."

A quarter-century ago, the public had little reason to suspect a change in the status quo. True, militant Negro writers scored baseball's bigotry periodically, once in a while a few pickets showed up to parade around a stadium, now and then a politician aimed a blast at the game.

But, by and large, the segregationists felt quite cozy in their closed shop. If perchance, anyone mentioned integration, they shot quickly from their hips with all sorts of negativisms.

Negro players weren't "good enough," some said. Perhaps "there are a few Negro players capable of playing in the majors," one might concede, "but they'd never fit into the social side of the game." A prominent, and frank, major league executive told a Negro club owner that integration wouldn't work because women were attracted to home run hitters and, he indicated, the idea of white women applauding muscular Negro home run hitters was no less than frightening. "It's unfortunate," this man said, "but you know how it is . . ."

Now switch reels.

This is the twentieth year since Branch Rickey and Jackie Robinson, with bold and courageous strokes launched the greatest equal employment opportunity program in the history of American sports.

In what was once called their "noble experiment," Branch Rickey broke down the executive barriers, ne-



BRANCH RICKEY

JACKIE ROBINSON

gated an "unwritten law" which had banned Negroes from organized baseball for almost fifty years and Jackie Robinson, one of America's great all-around athletes, backed up Rickey's vision, daring, meticulous planning, and confidence with the all-star-caliber performance which success demanded of the project.

As a direct result of Rickey's and Robinson's accomplishments, first in the minor leagues and, then, in the major leagues, baseball integration is national in scope. Every major league team and most, if not all, minor league teams list Negro players on their rosters. This is true even in certain parts of the South, where the suggestion of integrated schools sends many segregation-minded Caucasians into nervous tizzles.

In fact, it may well be said that largely because of the example of integration in baseball, integration has been achieved in broader areas of national activ-

See PLAYERS, Page 2



LUCI, THE FLOWER QUEEN

Luci Baines Johnson, daughter of the President and Mrs. Johnson hands out flowers during a visit to the James Madison school in Norfolk, Va. Luci visited the school as

part of a tour of the city afforded her as Queen of the 12th annual International Azalea Festival. (UPI)

Purchase Your Cadillac Thru-Southern Motors

Miss.

Continued From Page 1

phus, and the husband and father got a job with a construction gang, and worked there until he was arrested and carried back to the state of Mississippi, where he "pleaded guilty" to "carrying mortgaged property out of the state," although Mrs. Davis said they had repaid the few dollars they

borrowed to carry the car through inspection.

They had bought and paid cash for the car, she said, after making a crop on another plantation.

WANTS TO WORK

Mr. Davis was fined \$500 and sentenced to six months in the county jail. An attempt was made to have the fine dropped so that he could return to Memphis and help support his

family, but such efforts have failed so far.

At the present time, Mrs. Davis has five children in school, and five at home, so she is unable to work to support them. She has not been in Tennessee for the year required for welfare support.

"If we could get Sam home," she said, he would be able to go to work, and we wouldn't need assistance."

At one time, Mrs. Davis said, her husband was told that if he could get someone to pay as much as \$200 of the fine, he could be released, but she does not know if the offer still stands.

She has been able to make monthly visits to Clarksdale, and she reported this week that Mr. Davis has been transferred to the home of a former sheriff, where he has to wait on the man who is in a feeble condition.

GULFPORT, Miss. — (UPI)—Funeral services will be held for U. S. District Court Judge Sidney Mize, 77, credited with having ordered the first college and public school desegregation in Mississippi.

ORGAN MUSIC

Make your special program more meaningful.

Arrange for beautiful
Hammond Organ Music

Call 272-1691 - Mr. Pfund

HAMMOND ORGAN STUDIOS

2184 UNION 482 S. Perkins Ext.
Memphis, Tenn.



Your guests are
expecting to meet
the Smooth Canadian
at your party.

Be prepared. Offer the whisky
that does what no other
one can—defines smooth once
and for all. Light? Of course.

Seagram's
Canadian V.O.

CANADIAN WHISKY—A BLEND OF SELECTED WHISKIES. 6 YEARS OLD. 86.8 PROOF. SEAGRAM DISTILLERS CO., N.Y.C.



QUEEN AND PRESIDENT — Newly crowned "Miss Charm," Detroit-born Carol Fluker, Tennessee State University freshman, and Dr. W. S. Davis, university president, danced to the Tennessee Waltz at the "Miss-Charm-Mr. Esquire Ball" at the university last week.

Next Sunday**New School To Be Dedicated**

The dedication service and open house for the new Hamilton Elementary school at 1378 Ethlyn st. will take place next

Sunday at 4 p.m. in the school auditorium, and the public is invited.

Supt. E. C. Stimbart will be the guest speaker, and music will be provided by the Hamilton Elementary chorus.

The school is one of the most up-to-date of its kind in the Mid-South, and is completely air conditioned.

Mrs. Annette H. Roberts is principal of the school.

Players

Continued From Page 1

ity. In this, the twentieth year of baseball's equal employment opportunity program, no one gets upset because Caucasian females applaud a Willie Mays, nor when Negro females cheer a Mickey Mantle. And, happily, contrary to the dire predictions of certain bigots on learning that Robinson had been signed to play organized ball, the country hasn't gone to pot and Rickey hasn't become a minister in a Father Divine Temple in Harlem.

One needs not approach the boundaries of hyperbole to say that Negro players, and the Latin "coloreds" who followed them, actually have been the saviors of major league baseball. For, without them, what is now known as major league ball would hardly measure up to Triple-A, minor league standards.

In organized baseball today, the best-all-around and highest-paid major leaguer is a Negro, Willie Mays of the San Francisco Giants, whose annual salary is \$105,000. Every team which exercises serious claim on a 1965 major league pennant leans heavily on at least one Negro star, such as Elston Howard of the New York Yankees, Floyd Robinson of the Chicago White Sox, Frank Robinson of the Cincinnati Reds, Hank Aaron of the Milwaukee Braves.

This year, the third Negro coach in major league history, Jim Gilliam, patrols the first base lines for the Dodgers and sports-page stories speculate on the identity of the first Negro major league manager (at least five Negroes have managed minor league clubs), with some pretty solid bets being placed behind the name of Elston Howard who, by the way, probably is the high-

est-paid catcher in baseball history. The Yankees pay him \$70,000.

To recite these facts is merely to scratch the surface of this magnificent story.

During the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin, Horace Stoneham of the then New York Giants was asked how soon he thought organized baseball would integrate. Whether Stoneham realized it or not, his reply was a jewel of prophetic marksmanship.

"In ten years," Stoneham said, "the Jesse Owens will be playing in the major leagues."

In '46, Jackie Robinson, an indirect beneficiary of Joe Louis, just as he was of Owens, made his debut in organized baseball with the Brooklyn farm club at Montreal in the International League. And this was the beginning of the Golden Era in Sports for Negro athletes. Once the birth pains of the movement he epitomized subsided, integration spread with more than deliberate

speed. Pro football reintegrated that same year. Pro basketball was soon integrated. The door was opened in tennis for Arthur Gibson. And, suddenly, there was a marked decrease in the number of strong, young Negroes fist-fighting in the nation's gymnasiums.

Suddenly, they could see broader horizons.

It is more than probable that a reflective ex-bigot, having witnessed it all, sometimes marveled to himself and wondered "Who would have thought it?"

Just twenty years ago...

Musical Program At White's Chapel

"Music America Plays and Sings" will be the theme musical program to be presented by the White's Chapel band and the Weaver School chorus on Friday night, April 30, in the White's Chapel cafeteria.

STARTS SAT., MAY 1 —

ONE BIG WEEK

new DAISY

CARROLL BAKER IS THE POWDER
GEORGE MAHARIS IS THE FUGUE
SYLVIA IS THE BLAST!

Produced by MARION H. ROSE, Directed by ROBERT ROSSER — STYLING BY E. J. CANNON — COSTUME DESIGNER: J. J. ROSE

—PLUS Second Thrill Hit!—



Produced by CHRISTIAN MAYER — Screenplay by STEVE FODER

MEMPHIS**SPECIAL OFFER LIMITED TIME ONLY**

One Head Block and One Carrying Case - ABSOLUTELY FREE.

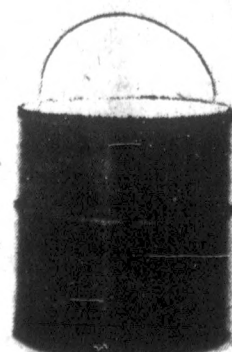
With The Purchase of Any Wig Wam Wig
Initial Style Cut FREE

Styles to Please Each Individual Personality - Styles By Specially
Trained Fashion Stylists. Take Advantage of Our Special Styling Offer
on Tuesday & Wednesday Only \$3.00.

Approved Credit Applications — No Money Down

12 Months To Pay

FREE With the Purchase of
Any Wig Wam Wig **FREE**



Wig Case



Head Block



Mrs. Frances Miller



Mrs. Dorothy V. Young



Mrs. Authurine Briggs

MEMPHIS WIG WAM
94 SO. MAIN 525-1433

Arts Festival To End With A Dance Recital

LeMoyné college's annual Spring Art Festival will be brought to a close this Friday night, April 30, at 8 o'clock with a modern dance program entitled "Dancing Under the Stars."

The program will be directed by Miss Olla Mae Reed, a physical education instructor at the college, and will feature the Modern Dance Group of LeMoyné and the Washingtonettes of Booker T. Washington High School.

The six Washingtonettes are coached by Mrs. Marion Nell Chapman.

About 45 LeMoyné students will participate in the three-phase presentation which will include modern dance, folk dance and jazz.

LeMoyné students scheduled for solo numbers are Carolyn Banks, Glenora Hudson, Yvonne Payne, Verna Stephens and Lora Ann Greene.

There will be two boy-girl numbers featuring Larry Brad-Lemoyne and the Washingtonettes of Booker T. Washington High School.

Miss Reed said the program also will include Hawaiian, Mexican and square dances.



Check Your Driver's License; Use Card

Have you moved lately? If so, and you hold a Tennessee driver license, the law requires that you notify the State Department of Safety in Nashville and give the new address.

As the state gets ready to change to a birth date system of driver license issuance, it is being discovered that of the 1,800,000 holders of such licenses, more than 300,000 have a different address from the one shown on their present license.

The department of Safety has already mailed to the address shown on the license a letter to every person in Tennessee accompanied by a card showing that by law the license has been extended beyond the July 1 expiration date printed on it.

KEEP CARD

It is very important that one take the extension card and put it with the present driver license and hold on to the present driver license until the new one is issued under the new birth date system.

As the reader is informed of this, he should examine his driver license. Is the name correctly typed in? Is the birth date correct? Is the address current?

If the answer to any of these questions is "no," then one should immediately get in touch with the Department of Safety and advise them what changes should be made.

G. Hilton Butler, state safety commissioner, says, "If you comply with the law and keep us advised of your correct current address, it will simplify this new system, and you will hear by direct mail from us as to when your new license will be issued and how much it will cost."



PLANNING FOR ALUMNI — Miss Eunice Carruthers and Elmer L. Henderson look over plans for the annual meeting of LeMoyné College's General Alumni Association and the reunion of the college's '5' classes. The annual meeting, which will attract alumni from all over the country, will be held Saturday, May 29. Reunion activity is slated for May 28-29. Miss Carruthers is reunion chairman and Mr. Henderson, general program chairman.

SPEND YOUR VACATION IN NEW YORK
At the World's Fair
LEAVE JUNE 14 - RETURN JUNE 19, 1965
FROM MEMPHIS

Round Trip Including 3 Nights in Motel and Two Days at Fair with stops over one day in Washington and half in Philadelphia \$70.00

Reservations must meet deadline May 31, 1965.
 Mrs. W.H. Baskerville - Humboldt 784-1508
 Mrs. Willie Bell Rowles, Brownsville
 Rev. J.T. Freeman, Pastor, St. James Bapt. Church
 Memphis Telephone 397-1293

GREYHOUND TOUR AGENT Mr. G.G. Pettyjohn 527-3454

ALL NEW RAMBLERS

★ SALE! ★

'65 American \$1775
 Weather-Eye Heating; Foam Cushions; Arm Rest; Bumper Guards; Crankcase Vent System; Heater; Federal Tax and Delivery Charges included; Turn Signals; Oil Filter; Fuel Tank Filter; Air Cleaner; Self Adjusting Brakes; Left and Right Sun Visor.

'65 Classic Sedan \$1895
 Turn Signals; Oil Filter; Fuel Tank Filter; Air Cleaner; Self Adjusting Brakes; Left and Right Sun Visor; Foam Cushions; Arm Rest; Bumper Guards; Crankcase Vent System; Heater; Federal Tax and Freight.

'65 Station Wagon \$2045
 Turn Signals; Oil Filter; Fuel Tank Filter; Air Cleaner; Self Adjusting Brakes; Left and Right Sun Visor; Foam Cushions; Arm Rest; Bumper Guards; Crankcase Vent System; Heater; Federal Tax and Freight.

'65 Convertible \$2147
 With Standard Transmission; Turn Signals; Oil Filter; Fuel Tank Filter; Air Cleaner; Self Adjusting Brakes; Left and Right Sun Visor; Foam Cushions; Arm Rest; Bumper Guards; Crankcase Vent System; Heater; Federal Tax and Freight.

'65 Ambassador \$2167
 With Standard Transmission; Turn Signals; Oil Filter; Fuel Tank Filter; Air Cleaner; Self Adjusting Brakes; Left and Right Sun Visor; Foam Cushions; Arm Rest; Bumper Guards; Crankcase Vent System; Heater; Federal Tax and Freight.

As Little As... \$49.97 **As Low As... \$49.97**
 Down Delivers Per Month With Our Plan

NO CASH NEEDED! **UNDER \$600** **Good Credit! No Credit! WE CAN FINANCE YOU!**

CLEARANCE!

Low Weekly or Monthly Payments to Sell!

SECURITY RAMBLER

575 Union Used Car JA 5-6397
 695 Union New Car JA 5-6392

Final Rites Held For Miss Sarah F. Gordon

Funeral services for Miss Sarah Frances Gordon, an 8th grade mathematics teacher at Carver High School, were held on Monday afternoon at Middle Baptist church with the pastor, Rev. B. L. Hooks, giving the eulogy.

Miss Gordon attended grade school in the Mississippi river about 100 yards off shore from the foot of Beale Street on Tuesday night, April 13, about 8 o'clock by James B. Ainsworth of New Orleans, an employee of the Canal Barge Line.

Mr. Ainsworth took a motorboat out to where the body was floating and pulled it ashore.

Inspector E. C. Swann said that an investigation showed that Miss Gordon had worked all day Tuesday, and was seen leaving Carver about 4 p.m.

LEFT CAR

"Around five o'clock," he said, "she parked her car in a garage at 69 Beale st., walked down to Tom Lee Park, where she left her purse on the river's edge, and then jumped or waded in."

Insp. Swann said that Miss Gordon, who was 62 and lived at 229 Ashland, was heavily in debt, and that was the cause of her taking her life.

Carver Principal R. B. Thompson said that not even Miss Gordon's closest friends had any idea that she was worried about anything, and that on her last day at school she went about her duties in a normal manner.

Miss Gordon attended grade school in Memphis and was graduated from Kortrecht High school before beginning her teaching career in Eads at the age of 17.

VETERAN TEACHER

She was a teacher in the Memphis City Schools for 44 years, teaching at Grant Elementary and Florida Street schools before going to Carver as an arithmetic teacher when the high school was established.

Miss Gordon attended Rust Lane and LeMoyné colleges and received her bachelor's degree in mathematics. She later took classes at Tennessee State university and was working on her master's degree at the time of her death.

What ever became of the gin that was the talk of London in 1769?

It became the toast of the world. England. America. The world! The name is Gordon's. Alexander Gordon's brilliant brain-child. Silky-smooth, icy-dry. Unrivaled in 18th century England. Unmatched after 196 years. Because its cherished formula is still Gordon's alone. Directly descended from the celebrated original that set London buzzing in 1769. And still does.

PRODUCT OF U.S.A. 100% NEUTRAL SPIRITS DISTILLED FROM GRAIN 50 PROOF GORDON'S DRY GIN CO., LTD., LONDON, E.C.4.

The new MLGW billing card is easy to understand

MEMPHIS LIGHT, GAS & WATER DIVISION
 P. O. BOX 388, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE 38101

JAN 5 65 19001010010 0210

READING DATE	ACCOUNT NUMBER	LAST DAY TO PAY NET
JAN 5 65	19001010010	0210

SERVICE AND TAX	PRESENT METER READING	GAS 100 CU. FT. ELEC. 600 W.H. WATER 100 CU. FT.	NET AMOUNT OF BILL
G 1	1178	119	9.66
E 1	24009	257	5.22
W 1	470	7	2.14

1. 2. 3. 4.

5.

PLEASE RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT DO NOT FOLD, STAPLE OR SPINDLE

18.72 **17.02**

123 ANYWHERE ST

AFTER FEB 16 **PAY ONLY TO MAIN OFFICE OR TO ANY MLGW RURAL OFFICE**

FRONT

Choose from five efficient types of flameless electric heat for your new home or remodeling project. They all give you fast, clean, even heat. New low TVA rates make electric heat economical for everyone. Call 525-2552 for details.

MEMPHIS LIGHT, GAS & WATER DIVISION
 P. O. BOX 388
 MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE 38101

SERVICE & CODES

- B-Balance
- D-Deposit
- E-Electric
- G-Gas
- H-House Heating
- M-Merchandise
- S-Sewer Charge
- W-Water
- ES-Estimate
- CR-Credit

BACK

You may have already received this new type billing card from Memphis Light, Gas & Water Division. It is part of a new Burroughs magnetic tape computer system now in operation. The new cards are replacing the former cards as rapidly as possible. By Aug. 1, all MLGW customer accounts will be receiving the new cards. The following information explains the correct way to read your new billing card.

1. This column designates type of service. See back of card for codes that explain type of service.
2. Second column shows meter reading at date above.
3. Third column shows amount of consumption from previous meter reading to meter reading date above.
4. Fourth column shows dollar amounts billed.
5. Send in this stub with remittance to assure your payment is posted to your account. Do not fold or staple stub.
6. Back of card gives service and code information. Refer to this when reading first column on other side.

MEMPHIS LIGHT, GAS & WATER DIVISION

Use electric power for better living at lower rates



Rev. Higgins

Thinking Out Loud Church Editor

MISSIONARY ZEAL

Missions is the total MISSION (duty) of the Christian church. It is the reason all other causes of this nature exist; it is the total purpose of the Christian church—to seek and to save those who are lost. Jesus said, "For this cause came I into the world."

The church must feel that Missions is a prime mover in the growth and strength of the total program and maintain the principles which are the basic religious foundations with some principles to consider being found in John 1:41 and 42.

MISSIONARY ACT

"Andrew first findeth his own brother, Simon and said to him 'We have found the Christ' then brought him to Jesus. This was one of the earliest transactions and is the base root of missionary zeal and central point of both home and foreign connecting links, combined one with the other employed in bringing men and women to Christ, the Savior of mankind."

DUTY OF CHURCH

Each Christian has a duty to perform and is commissioned from the lips of Jesus, "To be instant in season and out of season; to go preach the gospel to every creature in all the world; he that believeth and accepts the other acts, shall be saved from his sins."

Christians are bound and entwined to find the unsaved; tell them the good news of the kingdom and do everything intelligently possible to bring them into the sheepfold of the Good Shepherd.

It is our opinion in accordance with the scripture, "Charity begins at home and then is spread abroad in the hearts of mankind," yet men and women walk the street each day unaware of the saving grace of God.

In the crowded walks of cities everywhere, beneath and in the shadows of spiraling church steeples, the love of God passes them by. It brings to mind the statement, "The harvest is truly ripe but the laborers are few." In this fertile field there is work enough and more for our churches (Christians) to do.

The Christian is not a marble statue chiseled by a Divine sculptor to show his skill, but a fresh and living force thrown into the battle for Christ. Go now, seek your brother and bring him (her) into the fold of love; go tell it on the mountain, tell it everywhere that Jesus died for all; this is the commission given to the Christian and his church.

When the church will have fulfilled its role of missions—the world will hear the melody and lyrics of Psalmists of years gone by, floating again over the air waves of the ages, "There is peace, peace, peace in my Father's House."

Mississippi Electors To Appear In FDP Court Case

JACKSON, Miss. — (UPI) — Members of the state election commission and election officials in all Sunflower County municipalities are to appear in Federal Court Thursday to show cause why city elections in the Mississippi Delta County should not be postponed.

The hearing was scheduled in U. S. District Court at Oxford before Federal Judge Claude Clayton, State Atty. Gen. Joe T. Patterson said.

The suit was filed Friday at Oxford by attorneys for the "Freedom Democratic Party," charging Negroes of Sunflower County were deprived of the right to register and vote. It sought to delay Municipal elections until October. Elections are set for May 11.

Named in the suit were the three-man state election commission and several Sunflower County Negroes — charged they would be forced to live under "minority rule" another four years unless the court acted and the present voting system was changed.

Civil Rights Commission figures have showed the Delta County had 13,524 Negroes of voting age, compared to 8,783 voting age whites.

As of January, 1964, 185 Negroes and 7,082 whites were registered.

mission — Gov. Paul Johnson, Secretary of State Herbert Laddner and Patterson — and members of Municipal Election Commissions at Ruleville, Drew, in dianola, Moorhead, Inverness, Sunflower, Rome and Doddville.

The suit was an apparent effort by the predominantly Negro FDP to capitalize on the voting rights bill pending before congress. Passage of the measure would enable large numbers of Negroes to register as voters prior to the October elections sought in the suit.

The federal court was asked to waive poll tax requirements and permit any person registered within five days before the municipal elections to vote. The suit also asked that candidates for city office be allowed to qualify up to 14 days prior to the proposed October elections.

A Cook Who Can't

Paul Brinegar's role as Wishbone, the camp cook on "Rawhide," is strictly an acting one. By his own admission, he can't cook.



PRESIDENT AND FAMILY—Dr. Ernest T. Dixon, Jr., the sixth president of Philander Smith college, is seen here with members of his immediate family. Seated from

left are Mrs. Lois F. Dixon, Leona Dixon, and Dr. Dixon. Standing, same order, are Ernest Reese Dixon, Miss Muriel Jean Dixon, and Freddie Brown Dixon.

Methodist Official Smith's Sixth Prexy

Dr. Ernest T. Dixon, Jr. took office as the sixth president of Philander Smith college January 1, 1965. Dr. Dixon was born in San Antonio, Texas, went to school there and then on to Samuel Huston college at Austin, graduating with magna cum laude honor.

He won a scholarship to Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, New Jersey and completed three years of seminary training in two calendar years. He received the D.D. degree from Huston-Tillotson college in Austin, Texas.

Dr. Dixon, before coming to Philander Smith college was for 12 years a staff member of the Division of the Local Church, Board of Education of the Methodist Church. He had also served as executive secretary of the West Texas Conference Board of Education; director of Religious Extension Service, Tuskegee, Alabama; visiting instructor, rural church work, Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta; traveling secretary, student Volunteer Movement for Christian Missions; associate minister, East Calvary Methodist Church, New York City and Wallace Chapel AME Zion church, Summit, New Jersey.

ELECTED DELEGATE He is a member of the West Texas Annual Conference of The Methodist Church. In 1963 his annual conference elected him to serve as delegate to the 1964 General and Central Jurisdictional Conferences. He is also serving as a member of

the West Texas Conference Board of Education and chairman, West Texas Conference Board of Ministerial Training and Qualifications. While serving on the Methodist Board of Education Staff in Nashville, Dr. Dixon was president, board of directors, Bethlehem Center and on the executive committee of the Civic Committee on Public Education in Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee.

In addition he served as chairman, Advisory Committee on General Worship Services in The Church School magazine and wrote articles for that publication as well as for others. He has served as lecturer and preacher at annual conferences, meetings, colleges and universities and various training enterprises.

Dr. Dixon married the former Miss Lois Freddie Brown of Edna, Texas. They have four children, Freddie Brown Dixon, a student at Philander; Ernest Reese Dixon, a senior at Cameron High school, Nashville, and Muriel Jean Dixon and Leona Louise Dixon who are in the public schools in Little Rock.

TOOTHACHE

Don't suffer agony. In seconds get relief that lasts with ORA-JEL. Speed-release formula puts it to work instantly to stop throbbing toothache pain, so safe doctors recommend it for teething.

ora-jel

SAVE 8¢ *under price of home delivered milk

each time you buy 2 half-gallons of **MIDWEST MILK**

AT YOUR FOOD STORE

CART HOME SAVINGS!

GO BY BUS

- It's Convenient
- Fast
- Safe

NO TRAFFIC OR PARKING PROBLEM
MEMPHIS TRANSIT AUTHORITY

Choir Robes, Pulpit, Academic Gowns and Accessories

RENTAL ROBES AVAILABLE
Place Your Order Now
For Individuals And Groups
CALL, WRITE OR WIRE
CUSTOM TAILORS
B H S
INC.
248 Vance Ave. JA 7-9320
Memphis, Tennessee
"YOUR Company Makes What You Ask For And Creates What You Think Of"

Johnson Wants Voting Bill 'Without Delay'

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — President Johnson is "encouraged by a growing community responsibility in the South toward giving the Negro full civil rights. But he still wants Congress to enact his voting rights bill "without delay."

The Senate is scheduled to begin consideration of the bill on the floor tomorrow. The debate was postponed as a mark of respect to the late Sen. Olin D. Johnston, D-S. C. The House begins consideration next week.

In words reminiscent of the Supreme Court's landmark 1954 school desegregation decision, the chief executive praised the House and Senate for their "excellent display of deliberation with speed."

"There can be no forgetting, however, that neither a voting rights act nor any other single act will solve the civil rights problems of the nation or insure equal justice and equal opportunity for our Negro citizens," Johnson said in a statement to his cabinet.

"Those goals can be achieved only as the result of individual understanding, of community responsibility and of national good faith. We have, in past months, seen some splendid examples of such action."

The President said that thousands of Southern businessmen had voluntarily undertaken to comply with the 1964 civil rights act, even before it was enacted. "That spirit of acceptance illustrated not only respect for law and human dignity," Johnson said, but it also "established the climate of order throughout the South which has been so important to the successful implementation" of the act.

CHOIR & PULPIT GOWNS
All Colors and Color Combinations
Saddles for Ushers and Organizations
CHURCH FURNITURE DEPT.
Pulpits, Pews, Comm. Tables
Lowest Prices Available
WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG
SPRINGER FASHION UNIFORMS
701 H St., N.E. 45 Whitehall St., S.W.
Washington 2, D.C. Atlanta 3, Georgia

FREE LIBBEY

Golden Wave Pattern

15½ oz. Ice Tea GLASS

With coupon in this ad, and \$5 additional purchases. Build your Glass Wardrobe during the next 8 weeks with a FREE Glass (15½ oz. Ice Tea) EVERY WEEK with coupon & \$5 additional purchase.

REDEEM YOUR VALUABLE LIBBEY COUPONS AT BIG STAR!

REDEEM YOUR VALUABLE LIBBEY COUPONS AT BIG STAR!

BIG STAR

FREE LIBBEY

LIBBEY Golden Wave (15½ oz. Ice Tea) GLASS

With this coupon & \$5 additional purchase. One coupon to a family. Expires May 4th. Excluding tobacco, milk & frozen milk products.

6 oz. or 10 oz. Golden Wave GLASSES

2 for 29¢

With this coupon. One coupon to a family. Expires May 4th.

1 - MINUTE AUTOMATIC CAR WASH \$1

Sat. or Sun. \$1.25
Sun. Open 8 A.M. to 6 P.M.
Sun. Open 8 A.M. to 2 P.M.

8 A.M.-6 P.M.
Monday thru Friday

SUMMER AVE. CAR WASH
3100 Summer at Baltic

BANK TELLER TRAINEES
CASHIERS—CHECKERS
PBX-RECEPTIONISTS

TOP JOB IN MEMPHIS AREA
TRAIN NOW—PAY LATER
HIGH SCHOOL EDUC., NOT NEEDED

NO AGE LIMIT,
DAY & EVENING CLASSES

FREE PLACEMENT
AIR CONDITIONED

CASHIER TRAINING INSTITUTE
66 MONROE SUITE 876
527-5508

Tougaloo Senior Gets A Wilson Fellowship

TOUGALOO, Miss. — A Tougaloo college senior sociology major has been awarded a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship to study at any university of her choice next school year.

Miss Annie Belle Williams of Jackson, Miss., was one of 1,395 students across the nation chosen to receive the fellowships designed to recruit new college teachers.

Receiving honorable mention were Miss Arvena Adams, a political science major of Holly Springs, Miss., and Miss Sarah Smith, an English major of Jackson, Miss.

Recipients of Woodrow Wilson Fellowships will receive tuition and fixed fees at the graduate schools of their choice, plus \$1,800 for living expenses. Extra allowances are given for children.

HONORABLE MENTIONS
The Foundation also accorded honorable mention to 1,242. The majority of these will receive alternate awards from other sources, according to Sir Hugh Taylor, president of the Foundation and dean emeritus of Princeton University's graduate school.

"We circulate their names widely among graduate schools of the United States and Canada especially for that purpose," he added.

The program is the largest private source of support for advanced work in the liberal arts. It has been financed, since expansion in 1958 to its present size, by two Ford Foundation grants totaling \$52 million.

STARTED IN '45
The program began in 1945 on a small scale at Princeton university when four recently returned veterans were named Kemp Fellows after the donor of the first stipend. Later the name was changed to honor a former president of Princeton, who became President of the United States.

Among former Wilson Fellows are four college presidents: President Robert F. Goheen, Princeton; President Charles E. Shain, Connecticut college; President James I. Armstrong, Middlebury college; and President Albert Bush-Brown, Rhode Island School of Design.

Some 361 colleges are represented this year, 23 of them for the first time.

Decatur Street Christian Church, while Rev. W. C. Holmes, chaplain of Shelby County Democratic Club and pastor at Beulah Baptist Church gave the benediction.

Officers for the year include: John Draper, president — junior at Whitehaven High School; Cary Fowler, vice-president in charge of finance — sophomore at White Station High School; Jesse H. Turner, Jr., vice-president in charge of public relations — a sophomore at Christian Brothers High School; Miss Emma Mayweather, recording secretary — a sophomore at Hamilton High School; Miss Lynn Ledbetter, corresponding secretary — sophomore at White Station High School; and Miss Myra Goldberger, parliamentarian — junior at Central High School.

BOSTON — (UPI)—The State Board of Education has voted to file legislation that would withhold state aid to Massachusetts schools systems which fail to take step to remedy racial imbalance in classrooms.



FELLOWSHIP DIRECTOR AT TOUGALOO
—Dr. Hans Rosenhaupt, director of the Woodrow Wilson National Foundation, is shown with three Tougaloo college coeds during a visit to the campus. From left are Miss Sarah Smith, Miss Annie Belle Wil-

liams, and Miss Arvena Adams. Miss Williams has been named a Woodrow Wilson Fellow and will study next year at the school of her choice. Miss Smith and Miss Adams received honorable mention.

(Dennis Strote Photo)

PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE

A College of Service and Distinction

Little Rock, Arkansas

Dr. Ernest T. Dixon, Jr., President

ACCREDITED BY

North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Arkansas State Department of Education.

UNDER AUSPICES OF
General Board of Education of the Methodist Church.

DEGREES OFFERED

B.A.
B.S. in Natural Science
B.S. in Home Economics

TRAINING FOR

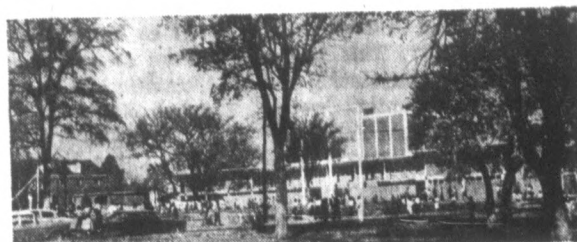
Elementary Teaching
Secondary Teaching
Religious Education
Secretarial Vocation
Graduate Study

PRE-PROFESSIONAL STUDY FOR

Medicine, Ministry, Dentistry, Engineering, Law, Medical Technology, Nursing, Pharmacy, and Social Work.

SUMMER SESSION

(2 Terms)
May 29, 1965
August 9, 1965
Fall Term Begins
September 13, 1965



M. L. HARRIS LIBRARY — FINE ARTS CENTER
STUDENT AIDS

United Student Aid Program; Funds for Education, Inc.; National Defense Loan; Methodist Student Loan Program; Activity Awards; Scholarships and work-Aid.



President Dixon and Dean Mims have informal session with the Philander Smith-Luther College Exchange Students. From left—Michael Johnson, William Buckingham, Annie Winkler, Russell Lowe, Linda Moses, Dean Crawford J. Mims, Ernie Tordahl, and Dr. Ernest T. Dixon, Jr.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE:
Director of Admissions, Philander Smith College,
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. Minnie Robinson 'Secretary Of Year'

Mrs. Minnie L. Robinson, 1524 So. Montgomery Street, with 19 years behind the typewriter was named "Secretary of the Year" last week.

She was nominated by the Bluff City Educational Secretaries Association and presented an award by the president, Mrs. Gladys Jennings at the annual Secretary of the Year program, April 21, at Georgia Avenue School.

Mrs. Robinson, wife of Sherman W. Robinson, executive at the Southern Funeral Home, is secretary at Manassas High School. She started the first local "Secretary of the Year" program in 1963 and originated an emblem for the BCESA and drew up a code of ethics.

To the BCESA, she said, "Thanks a million to those responsible for making me Secretary of the Year 1965. I know an acceptance speech was in

order on the night I received my award, but I was deeply touched, with mixed emotions and words failed me at the moment to express my feelings of appreciation for the wonderful and beautiful trophy. I shall include it in my valuable possessions. I have done nothing more than in my humble way served the best I know how."

Mrs. Robinson is a member of the Parkway Gardens Presbyterian church where she is vice president of the Women of the Church and a Sunday School teacher. A member of the 48th ward Civic Club where she is chairman of the Program committee. Publicity chairman of the South Montgomery Neighborhood club and a member of the PREBS Bridge Players.

She was for eight years bookkeeper at the Memphis World Newspaper.

She is a graduate of Henderson Business College and attended LeMoyne College, and Tennessee State University's extension courses.

The Robinsons are the parents of one daughter, Miss Barbara P. Jeans who is studying at Columbia University.

Runners-up for the secretary of the year were Mrs. Evelyn King, Lester High School; Miss Rowena Stephens, Booker T. Washington Evening School; and Mrs. Lula B. Adams, Georgia Avenue Elementary School.

Shelby Teen Democrats Elect Officers At Meet

The Shelby Teen Democrats held their annual election meeting recently and adopted By-Laws.

Cliff Tuck, and State Representative Jack McNeil addressed the group. Mr. Tuck urged the youths to continue their work for the Democratic party, while Rep. McNeil discussed the accomplishments and shortcomings of the Tennessee General Assembly.

Howard Cohn, a senior at East High School and out going

president, gave his farewell address. Mr. Cohn told the group that "Politics is not a dirty game; that it is the pivot point of all American life . . . all Americans . . . are involved in some aspect of politics." Mr. Cohn also stated that "Young Americans need the Democratic Party because it is the party of progress; the party that looks to the future, not the past."

Delivering the invocation was Rev. H. Dix Archer, minister at

LeMoyne Gets \$10,000 For Science Program

A grant of \$10,000 from the National Science Foundation will enable LeMoyne College to conduct a six-week summer training program for academically talented high school students of science and mathematics.

Director of the program, scheduled for June 14-July 23, is Dr. Walter W. Gibson, professor of biology and chairman of the natural science division at LeMoyne.

Forty qualified students will be accepted for the program. Dr. Gibson said. They will be nominated by their high school science and mathematics instructors and then given admission tests.

The grant will provide free tuition and lunches for forty students.

Several scientific tours are included in the program. Dr. Gibson pointed out. Visiting lec-

turers and consultants also will participate.

The teaching staff will include:

Dr. Gibson, biology, Ph. D. from Ohio State University.

Dr. John A. Buchler, chemistry, Ph. D. from Indiana University.

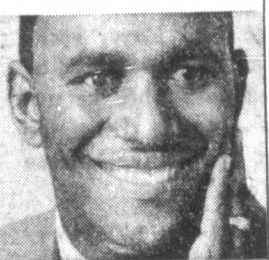
Miss Marion L. Pugh, mathematics, M. S. degree from University of Illinois.

Louis H. Twigg Jr., laboratory assistant and project supervisor in biology, junior at Meharry Medical College.

Steve Taylor, assistant in mathematics, B. S. from LeMoyne and M. S. from North Carolina College.

Miss Earline Houston, laboratory assistant and project supervisor in chemistry, a graduate of LeMoyne and now a student at University of Tennessee Medical School.

FOR MEN WHO CAN'T GET A CLEAN, SMOOTH SHAVE WITH A RAZOR, OR A DEPILOYATORY.



REMOVES YOUR BEARD WITHOUT A RAZOR... WITHOUT STRONG ODORS!

Easy, gentle, safe way to get a velvet-smooth shave... without the burn and stubble a razor may cause you! Goes on like a shave lather, works in minutes to remove even tough beards... leaves face and neck well-groomed. Used regularly, clears up bumps, stubble and rash caused by using a razor. One package lasts for weeks!

Medium or Full Strength

ROYAL CROWN SHAVING DEPILOYATORY POWDER

FREE Spatula Spreader In Every Package



New! Modern way to condition and groom scalp and hair. Controls dandruff, too!



FRANKFURTERS

The treat every one of your family

- Backyard Outing • Picnic
- Main Dish Meal

Anytime this time of year you'll find that King Cotton Frankfurters fill the bill

Made in the U.S. Government Inspected Kitchens of the
NAT BURNING PACKING COMPANY

1st & 2nd REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE LOANS

UP TO \$6,000

Boshwit Bros Finance Corp. 2nd FLOOR
DERMON BLDG.

THIRD STREET

COURT AVE.

NEWSBOYS

GET INTO BUSINESS FOR YOURSELF.

BUILD A PROFITABLE ROUTE THAT WILL PAY YOU CASH WEEKLY...

SELL THE MID-SOUTH'S FASTEST GROWING WEEKLY...

THE TRI-STATE DEFENDER...

IN A FEW HOURS YOU CAN BUILD A SMALL BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN... START TODAY.....

Fill in this order blank, and start the Defender coming your way weekly. WE DELIVER THE PAPERS TO YOUR DOOR.....

Your name _____

Address _____ Numbers of papers wanted _____

Phone number _____

Mail the above to the Tri-State Defender, Box 311, 236 South Wellington Street Memphis, Tenn.

The New Tri-State Defender
 "The South's Independent Weekly"

Home Office: 236 South Wellington — Phone JA 6-8397

JOHN H. SENGSTACKE.....Publisher
 WHITTIER A. SENGSTACKE.....General Manager
 McCANN L. REID.....Editor
 BRYANT T. WILLIAMS, Sr.Advertising Manager

Subscription rates: One year, \$6; six months, \$3.50, (2-year special Subscription rate \$10) The Tri-State Defender Does Not Take Responsibility for unsolicited Manuscripts or Photos. Published Every Thursday by the New Tri-State Publishing Co. Second Class Postage Paid at Memphis, Tennessee, Under Act of March 2, 1879.

National Advertising Representatives
 AMALGAMATED PUBLISHERS, INC. — 310 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

SERVING 1,000,000 NEGROES IN THE TRI-STATE AREA

She's Wrong About Us 'Niggers

All the way from Boston comes a letter from a reader, Sara F. Jones, who claims she "knows everyone of you (Negroes) better than you know yourselves."

Miss or Mrs. Jones — she didn't indicate which it is — saw a newspaper photograph of Chicago Defender Editor-Publisher John H. Sengstacke in attendance at a dinner-dance sponsored by the Original Forty Club of this city. This photograph of Mr. Sengstacke and two other elegantly-dressed guests, Mrs. Richard Jones and Edward Wimp, prompted Mrs. Jones to write:

"When they call (sic) you 'Niggers' they said well, because you look like fools 'bawling' (sic) while the whites are dying for your poor Southern brethren and sisters.

"You could at least mourn the death of Mrs. Liuzzo and send her the money it takes to give such elaborate affairs for you 'niggers' to look at one another. It is you so-called society 'niggers' who exploit and hurt the entire nation. You could be giving scholarships and other good donations for the advancement of colored people. You cheats!"

One does not become angry on reading Miss or Mrs. Jones' letter. The tone, the use of the epithet 'nigger', and the lack of information about the Defender, its publisher, the Original Forty Club and similar groups preclude this. The letter becomes worthy of attention only because it epitomizes the thought-processes of more than a few bigots, Negro and white alike, who persist in criticizing Negroes for being financial do-nothings in the cause of civil rights.

Miss or Mrs. Jones will be

surprised to learn that Editor-Publisher Sengstacke flew to Alabama and participated in the celebrated March for Freedom.

Mr. Sengstacke was not insensitive to the tragic death of Mrs. Liuzzo, a Detroit caucasian who was murdered on Highway 80 while transporting civil rights workers from Montgomery back to Selma.

It so happens that Mr. Sengstacke also owns the Michigan Chronicle and the Chronicle donated \$1000 to the Liuzzo family. The Chicago Defender contributed to the Jimmy Lee Jackson family of Alabama.

The Original Forty Club, meanwhile, makes substantial donations to civil rights organizations, including SNCC, the NAACP, CORE. The fact is that most, if not all, of the important Negro social organizations now contribute heavily to Civil Rights funds. And, Miss or Mrs. Jones should be informed, quite frequently these monies are raised during just such functions as the one she saw pictured in the newspaper.

Miss or Mrs. Jones might also be informed about the sensitive group of Chicago Negro women who raised \$5,000 within a week and sent it to Dr. Martin Luther King and then decided to raise another \$5,000 for the cause.

There are many such incidents to be related across the nation. Perhaps this is one phase of Negro activity which demands more publicity. But it is false to say that the Negro is doing nothing financially, for the cause of Civil Rights. In other words, Miss or Mrs. Sara F. Jones doesn't know us 'niggers' nearly as well as she thinks she does.

War Over Poverty

If one is to draw a conclusion from certain news stores one reads, then he is likely to draw this conclusion:

Before the War On Poverty can begin to accomplish any real good, someone must settle the current War Over Poverty.

To say that the President's War On Poverty program has become a handy football for a vocal group of critics is to put it mildly. This is not to say that all the complaints being lodged against the program are invalid. But it seems to us that, in more than one instance, considerable meaningless nit-picking is going on.

For example:

More than once we've heard the complaint that the "poor" aren't being given their "proper role" in the determination of how the War On Poverty should be conducted. The complainants seem to feel that more of the "poor" should be summoned as administrators of the program.

This complaint begets a great deal of confusion.

Who — to ask one question — are the "poor" administrators who are being shut out?

If the "poor" of whom the complainants speak were capable of administering a program as large as this, would they, then, be poor?

It is our observation that the people complaining the loudest

aren't the "poor" but are, actually, well-to-do, comfortable or middle-class people who could be angry and exercised simply because their own feelings have been hurt. No one has asked them to administrate the War On Poverty.

These complainants should clarify their roles. Do they project themselves as being the actual poor? Have they been duly elected as representatives of the poor? Or are they the reapers of sour grapes?

We can understand that there are people — social workers, for instance — who are experienced in working with, and for, the poor who have been left out of the War On Poverty program. Their complaints must be heard and their arguments must be considered. But, to us, it seems illogical to suggest that the "poor" themselves should be summoned out of their impoverished state and suddenly asked to administrate programs involving millions of American dollars.

This just isn't the way things get done. If there are bugs in the War On Poverty program, then, by all means, they should be exterminated. But the War On Poverty program should not be delayed, nor rendered ineffective, by those who wish to stage a War Over Poverty merely to satisfy their own whims.

"And Let Me Tell You — Actually He's Opened a Second Front — His War on Poverty in Global Dimensions"



Langston
Hughes

If Simple Went To Selma

"I wish I had had the money to go to Alabama on Easter," said Simple.

"I wish I had had the nerve," I said.

"What's the matter?" asked Simple.

"I didn't wish to get my head beaten," I said, "because I am not a follower of non-violence, so I would go down there without love in my heart."

"I would not only go without love in my heart," said Simple, "but I would go with a brickbat in my hand."

"Then neither one of us would do the non-violent movement any good, so we had better stay right here in Harlem. I have great respect for Dr. Martin Luther King, so I see no good purpose in you going to Alabama with a brickbat and maybe upsetting his apple cart. Besides, what could you do with a brick against the armed might of the state, the Citizens Council, the Klan, and the hoodlums?"

"I could throw my brick," said Simple. "I used to be a right good pitcher when I played baseball, and my aim is good. If I hit one of them Selmaites, that would be a home run."

"You'd better run," I said.

"I would," said Simple.

"But if you hit a white racist with a brickbat in Selma or Montgomery or Birmingham, do you think that would do any good?"

"I do," said Simple. "If enough Negroes in Alabama hit enough white racists with enough brickbats, all at the same time and fast enough and hard enough, that would be enough."

"Enough for what?"

"For the President to send troops to Alabama to protect somebody," said Simple.

"I hope you don't think to protect you," I said.

"I would not want no protection," declared Simple. "By that time I would have had my satisfaction. I believe in an eye for an eye, myself, and a tooth for tooth. There would be y then quite a few Confederate teeth scattered on the pavement, and maybe an eye in the bushes."

"And you would be dead," I said.

"I have but one life to give

for my Statue of Liberty," said Simple, "who I hope someday will turn around and look at Harlem."

"So you would be willing to give your life for the freedom cause then, like Rev. King?" I asked.

"I would not exactly give it," said Simple. "Was I to go to Alabama, I would say, 'Come and get it.' If they wanted my life, they would have to take it. But when my soul went to the other world, I would try to have company, white company, to help the cause of integration. Picture me and one of them Alabama crackers on the way to heaven together! I imagine we would fight all the way up to the Golden Gate. Anyhow, is not fighting the American way? If not, what are white folks doing in Vietnam, playing ping pong?"

"The Marines in Vietnam are not all white. They are integrated," I said. "I saw a picture of a colored Marine in the first task force landing with gun in hand."

"That black Marine better not be non-violent and turn the other cheek to them guerillas," said Simple. "What would happen if the Marines was non-violent?"

"Marines are trained as fighting men, so non-violence is hardly in their tradition."

"Not in mine, neither," said Simple. "I got Indian blood in my veins. And the Indians always go down fighting, even to the last reel of the last Hollywood western on the Late-Late Show."

"So you wish to take violence to Alabama as a part of the Civil Rights struggle," I said. "Is that why you wanted to go down there at Easter?"

"Not entirely," said Simple. "I had another objective in mind. Whilst there is a lull in the demonstrations and marches and things, and Rev. King is not so busy. I have a favor to ask him. I want Rev. King to take his Nobel Peace Prize and give it to that colored woman who was standing peaceably in the registration line last month in Selma when she hauled off and hit Sheriff Clark in the eye. Them white officers pounded that colored lady to the ground after that, but she got in a few good licks first."

Jackie
Robinson
Says



Bigotry In Our Backyard

There's an old saying which refers to a person "not being able to see the forest, for the trees."

To put it another way, sometimes you can be so close to an obvious situation that you are not even aware the situation exists.

Something of this nature happened to New Yorkers recently. They awoke to learn the incredible fact of life — no matter how often many of us have talked about it, it is incredible — that you don't have to go to Selma, Alabama to find bigotry; that it exists in horrible reality right here in New York City.

According to an article published by THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, 6,000 New York City policemen, members of The Holy Name Society, comprising Roman Catholics in the department, had wildly cheered, applauded and given a stand-up ovation to an editor named William F. Buckley, Jr., who had addressed their annual breakfast.

Now, Buckley is well-known as the bright-minded intellectual protagonist of many extreme rightist causes. He edits a magazine named THE NATIONAL REVIEW and was one of the leading supporters of the Barry Goldwater candidacy. We have heard him speak, read a great deal that he has written and been a member of a panel in debate with him on television. He is a lethal opponent in debate and has some very definite views on race problems, civil rights and demonstrations.

Buckley, during the course of his New York speech, made a tremendous hit with his police audience with some amazing remarks about the recent actions of Alabama stormtroopers (my description) of Governor Wallace who clubbed to the pavements, gassed and rode over with horses, civil rights demonstrators who were simply seeking their right to vote in Alabama.

Buckley, to the accompaniment of great approval from his audience, bemoaned that, while the American viewer saw "a flurry of night sticks and the pursuit of the screaming demonstrators back across the bridge into the streets of Selma, what the viewer did not see was a period of time 20 long minutes, 1,200 seconds, freighted with tension, when the two camps stood facing each other, between the moment the sheriff told the demonstrators to return, which order the demonstrators refused by standing there in defiance of it... the television viewer, as I say, saw nothing of the po-

"When that scene come on the TV in the bar in Harlem, every Negro in there hollered, 'Hallelujah!' That woman's name will go down in history for giving Sheriff Clark a black eye. Annie Lee Cooper should be writ in gold. On the sidewalk with them white policemen's knees in her belly, that woman fought on — and not a non-violent man in that whole black voters

liceman's restraint in the face of an order defied."

There was more, much more of this kind of statement from Buckley — all adding up, in my view, to his upholding of the Selma storm-troopers and rebuke to Dr. King and those who marched behind him. And the Holy Name Society members present, perhaps forgetting the glorious picture of quietly determined nuns who have led marches in Selma, reacted with torrential applause. Furthermore, according to the TRIBUNE, Mayor Wagner sat on the platform, "smiling tightly" and applauding "at the right places."

We were not surprised at Buckley's views. They are what we have come to expect from him. We were surprised at the stark revelation of what seemed to us an open show of defiance to decency and a resounding endorsement by men on New York City's payroll, men sworn to uphold the law, of the kind of police state methods which were used against non-violent American citizens. And we were shocked that Mayor Wagner could sit on that platform and applaud and, after the meeting was over, fail to disassociate himself with Buckley's remarks.

Others were surprised and shocked too. The eminent Dr. Gardner Taylor, pastor of Concord Baptist Church, immediately joined us in a statement, demanding the Mayor apologize to Dr. King — whom he once called upon when he was in trouble — to the civil rights movement and to the citizens of New York.

Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, former top aide to Dr. King; Eugene Callendar, pastor, Church of the Master, and others were also with us in our determination that, unless the Mayor spoke up, we would have no other alternative than to lead a March on City Hall in protest.

Well, after waiting until the pressure was really on and Roy Wilkins had issued a powerful protest, the Mayor finally specifically repudiated Buckley's statements. Giving him credit for so doing AFTER he felt the pressure of protest, we feel that Wagner now owes it to his leadership of the city of New York to proceed immediately with a long-delayed investigative analysis of how many New York City policemen are members of the John Birch Society.

As for Buckley, his latest performance gives us real cause to wonder if we defeated Goldwater and strengthened Goldwaterism.

line lifted a hand to help her. She were brave beyond the call of duty. She is a noble woman, therefore I propose Martin Luther King give her his Nobel Prize."

"In contradiction to all his theories of non-violence!" I exclaimed.

"I would not let no theories contradict that woman," said Simple.



MARINE SHOWS HOW . . . A U.S. Marine sergeant set up the physical training department at this Job Corps center. Boys enjoy all outdoor

sports plus weight-lifting and other gymnasium activities. They learn and train for new jobs,

get paid \$80 a month, free room and board and clothing allowance in the bargain.

Job Corps: New Hope For Dropouts

(The following article was written by Sherman Ross, News Director for the National Urban League, who visited the Job Corps camp at Catocin, Md., in a series of feature stories about the War on Poverty program.)

If you're a dropout, think twice about becoming a Job Corps volunteer.

This reporter toured the new Catocin Job Corps camp in the beautiful mountain area of Maryland and talked with dozens of youngsters.

None of them had finished school.

Most couldn't hold a steady job.

Some could hardly spell their own names. Many others couldn't read, write, or do simple addition and subtraction.

A lot of them just hung around the pool halls and the street corners going nowhere fast and with no money in their pockets.

Somehow — mostly through their state employment services — they heard about the Job Corps and signed up.

Are they happy?

Do they like it?

Nearly all of them do even though it's a rough grind, similar to the army.

Corpsman Gregory Ratliffe, 18, of Baltimore, Md., is typical of the boys at Catocin — one of 77 camps that will be in full operation by this July to help retrain 140,000 young men and women.

"It's not a gravy train here," he says, "but I wasn't doing much of anything on the streets and I got laid off my job."

Standing over a saw in the carpentry workshop, Ratliffe said he hopes to have two trades when he gets out, carpentry and office work.

If successful, he'll also have a certificate from the Federal government which reads that he has completed the equivalent of a high school education.

Like many corpsmen, Ratliffe got only as far as the 8th grade — something he regrets deeply today. But he has no regrets about signing up.

Now his life is divided between studying, working and learning new skills to make him self-supporting in the future.

The day begins for Ratliffe and 80 other corpsmen in the camp at 6 a.m., about the time the sun is just breaking over the tree-covered slopes of the Maryland mountain region some 45 miles west of Baltimore.

Corpsmen, who sleep three to a room, fix their beds and head for breakfast, which includes "all the bacon and eggs we can eat."

Ratliffe then goes to the school building which has modern libraries for "do-it-yourself" studying.

There are no formal classes, and only two teachers who help the corpsmen get started and aid them whenever they hit rough going.

They learn math, reading, writing and how to type.

After "class," Ratliffe enjoys a recreation break during which he can practice weight-lifting, play ball or other outdoor sports.

If he is good enough, he can make the camp team which will compete with local teams from nearby towns.

Next comes a hearty lunch followed by work in the 5,000-acre national park which surrounds the encampment, just adjoining the famous presidential retreat of Camp David.

Many corpsmen will perform important work conserving national parks and forests like the one around Catocin. At Winslow Center, Ariz., corpsmen will help restore ancient Indian ruins. At Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky., they'll help beautify an underground cave for visitors and at New Mexico's Mesquero Indian Reservation they'll erect an historical museum.

At Catocin, Ratliffe and other volunteers are blazing trails in the wilderness for nature lovers, building bridges over streams, and maintaining scout camps.

Probably, Ratliffe will learn carpentry getting these camps into shape for next summer's outings.

Other corpsmen will work on projects involving heavy-duty and farm equipment, meat cutting, machine tools, electrical wiring, automobile repair, data processing, accounting and office machines, and typing skills. Still others will learn basic surveying forestry work, masonry, fire control and prevention, and cooking.

"Some corpsmen will go out with park service employees to learn about road graders, snow plows, cement mixers and tractors," work director Jack Wheaton explains.

Three Job Corps centers for women also are being established. Girls will learn home economics, nutrition and child care budgeting, arts and crafts, counseling and guidance, office skills and other work.

How many young men and women reading this would like a second chance, too?

If you would, think twice about becoming a Job Corps volunteer.

Many Negro corpsmen often barred from union apprenticeship training programs back home, can score breakthroughs in the Job Corps to provide them with the skills they need for success.

From what this reporter saw, Jim Crow just doesn't exist at a Job Corps camp.

After work and dinner, the corpsmen are free to study, read, and enjoy TV, games and other recreation.

As a rule, Ratliffe and other corpsmen are free weekends to visit Washington, Baltimore, or other nearby cities on passes, just like army personnel. Each receives a \$75 allowance for dress-up clothes, in addition to their Job Corps work togs.

Corpsmen also receive free room and board, medical and dental care, and get \$80 a month spending money.

The government also puts aside \$50 for each month spent in the Corps — which is given volunteers when they muster out.

Most corpsmen sign up for a year but some will remain as long as two years.

If the corpsmen decide to send \$25 a month of his pay to a dependent, Uncle Sam will match this sum, when he signs out for civilian life.

Upon "graduation," the Job Corps will help to find good jobs for corpsmen who have successfully completed their tour of duty.

According to C. A. Maxey, camp director, many corpsmen will "graduate" into the Armed Forces, the National Park Service, and higher education as well as into higher-paying civilian jobs than they once dreamed possible.

Whitney M. Young, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, says, "The Job Corps is an outstanding opportunity for American youngsters, black and white alike."

"It illustrates not only that American teamwork works but that, given the opportunity, American youth will make the best of it." Young adds that Job Corps information is available at all Urban League offices in 70 cities.

At Camp Catocin Gregory Ratliffe is working for a second chance.

How many young men and women reading this would like a second chance, too?

If you would, think twice about becoming a Job Corps volunteer.

▲ SECOND CHANCE . . . Jobs Corps counselor (r) helps corpsman over rough spot in his studies at the new Catocin camp in Maryland. Young

men between 16 and 21, who dropped out of school, are learning new skills they need for good jobs with minimum of instruction.



The New Tri-State Defender
 "The South's Independent Weekly"

Home Office: 236 South Wellington — Phone JA 6-8397

JOHN. H. SENGSTACKE.....Publisher
 WHITTIER A. SENGSTACKE.....General Manager
 McCANN L. REID.....Editor
 BRYANT T. WILLIAMS, Sr. Advertising Manager

Subscription rates: One year, \$6; six months, \$3.50, (2-year special Subscription rate \$10) The Tri-State Defender Does Not Take Responsibility for unsolicited Manuscripts or Photos. Published Every Thursday by The New Tri-State Publishing Co. Second Class Postage Paid at Memphis, Tennessee, Under Act of March 2, 1879.

National Advertising Representatives
 AMALGAMATED PUBLISHERS, INC. — 310 Madison Avenue, New York, 17, N.Y.

SERVING 1,000,000 NEGROES IN THE TRI-STATE AREA

She's Wrong About Us 'Niggers

All the way from Boston comes a letter from a reader, Sara F. Jones, who claims she "knows everyone of you (Negroes) better than you know yourselves."

Miss or Mrs. Jones — she didn't indicate which it is — saw a newspaper photograph of Chicago Defender Editor-Publisher John H. Sengstacke in attendance at a dinner-dance sponsored by the Original Forty Club of this city. This photograph of Mr. Sengstacke and two other elegantly-dressed guests, Mrs. Richard Jones and Edward Wimp, prompted Mrs. Jones to write:

"When they call (sic) you 'Niggers' they said well, because you look like fools 'bawling' (sic) while the whites are dying for your poor Southern brethren and sisters.

"You could at least mourn the death of Mrs. Liuzzo and send her the money it takes to give such elaborate affairs for you 'niggers' to look at one another. It is you so-called society 'niggers' who exploit and hurt the entire nation. You could be giving scholarships and other good donations for the advancement of colored people. You cheats!"

One does not become angry on reading Miss or Mrs. Jones' letter. The tone, the use of the epithet 'nigger', and the lack of information about the Defender, its publisher, the Original Forty Club and similar groups preclude this. The letter becomes worthy of attention only because it epitomizes the thought-processes of more than a few bigots, Negro and white alike, who persist in criticizing Negroes for being financial do-nothings in the cause of civil rights.

Miss or Mrs. Jones will be

surprised to learn that Editor-Publisher Sengstacke flew to Alabama and participated in the celebrated March for Freedom.

Mr. Sengstacke was not insensitive to the tragic death of Mrs. Liuzzo, a Detroit caucasian who was murdered on Highway 80 while transporting civil rights workers from Montgomery back to Selma.

It so happens that Mr. Sengstacke also owns the Michigan Chronicle and the Chronicle donated \$1000 to the Liuzzo family. The Chicago Defender contributed to the Jimmy Lee Jackson family of Alabama.

The Original Forty Club, meanwhile, makes substantial donations to civil rights organizations, including SNCC, the NAACP, CORE. The fact is that most, if not all, of the important Negro social organizations now contribute heavily to Civil Rights funds. And, Miss or Mrs. Jones should be informed, quite frequently these monies are raised during just such functions as the one she saw pictured in the newspaper.

Miss or Mrs. Jones might also be informed about the sensitive group of Chicago Negro women who raised \$5,000 within a week and sent it to Dr. Martin Luther King and then decided to raise another \$5,000 for the cause.

There are many such incidents to be related across the nation. Perhaps this is one phase of Negro activity which demands more publicity. But it is false to say that the Negro is doing nothing financially, for the cause of Civil Rights. In other words, Miss or Mrs. Sara F. Jones doesn't know us 'niggers' nearly as well as she thinks she does.

War Over Poverty

If one is to draw a conclusion from certain news stores one reads, then he is likely to draw this conclusion:

Before the War On Poverty can begin to accomplish any real good, someone must settle the current War Over Poverty.

To say that the President's War On Poverty program has become a handy football for a vocal group of critics is to put it mildly. This is not to say that all the complaints being lodged against the program are invalid. But it seems to us that, in more than one instance, considerable meaningless nit-picking is going on.

For example:

More than once we've heard the complaint that the "poor" aren't being given their "proper role" in the determination of how the War On Poverty should be conducted. The complainants seem to feel that more of the "poor" should be summoned as administrators of the program.

This complaint begets a great deal of confusion.

Who — to ask one question — are the "poor" administrators who are being shut out?

If the "poor" of whom the complainants speak were capable of administering a program as large as this, would they, then, be poor?

It is our observation that the people complaining the loudest

aren't the "poor" but are, actually, well-to-do, comfortable or middle-class people who could be angry and exercised simply because their own feelings have been hurt. No one has asked them to administrate the War On Poverty.

These complainants should clarify their roles.

Do they project themselves as being the actual poor? Have they been duly elected as representatives of the poor? Or are they the reapers of sour grapes?

We can understand that there are people — social workers, for instance — who are experienced in working with, and for, the poor who have been left out of the War On Poverty program. Their complaints must be heard and their arguments must be considered.

But, to us, it seems illogical to suggest that the "poor" themselves should be summoned out of their impoverished state and suddenly asked to administrate programs involving millions of American dollars.

This just isn't the way things get done.

If there are bugs in the War On Poverty program, then, by all means, they should be exterminated. But the War On Poverty program should not be delayed, nor rendered ineffective, by those who wish to stage a War Over Poverty merely to satisfy their own whims.

"And Let Me Tell You — Actually He's Opened a Second Front — His War on Poverty in Global Dimensions"



Langston Hughes

If Simple Went To Selma

"I wish I had had the money to go to Alabama on Easter," said Simple.

"I wish I had had the nerve," I said.

"What's the matter?" asked Simple.

"I didn't wish to get my head beaten," I said, "because I am not a follower of non-violence, so I would go down there without love in my heart."

"I would not only go without love in my heart," said Simple, "but I would go with a brickbat in my hand."

"Then neither one of us would do the non-violent movement any good, so we had better stay right here in Harlem. I have great respect for Dr. Martin Luther King, so I see no good purpose in you going to Alabama with a brickbat and maybe upsetting his apple cart. Besides, what could you do with a brick against the armed might of the state, the Citizens Council, the Klan, and the hoodlums?"

"I could throw my brick," said Simple. "I used to be a right good pitcher when I played baseball, and my aim is good. If I hit one of them Selmaites, that would be a home run."

"You'd better run," I said.

"I would," said Simple.

"But if you hit a white racist with a brickbat in Selma or Montgomery or Birmingham, do you think that would do any good?"

"I do," said Simple. "If enough Negroes in Alabama hit enough white racists with enough brickbats, all at the same time and fast enough and hard enough, that would be enough."

"Enough for what?"

"For the President to send troops to Alabama to protect somebody," said Simple.

"I hope you don't think to protect you," I said.

"I would not want no protection," declared Simple. "By that time I would have had my satisfaction. I believe in an eye for an eye, myself, and a tooth for tooth. There would be y then quite a few Confederate teeth scattered on the pavement, and, maybe an eye in the bushes."

"And you would be dead," I said.

"I have but one life to give

for my Statue of Liberty," said Simple, "who I hope someday will turn around and look at Harlem."

"So you would be willing to give your life for the freedom cause then, like Rev. King?" I asked.

"I would not exactly give it," said Simple. "Was I to go to Alabama, I would say, 'Come and get it.' If they wanted my life, they would have to take it. But when my soul went to the other world, I would try to have company, white company, to help the cause of integration. Picture me and one of them Alabama crackers on the way to heaven together! I imagine we would fight all the way up to the Golden Gate. Anyhow, is not fighting the American way? If not, what are white folks doing in Vietnam, playing ping pong?"

"The Marines in Vietnam are not all white. They are integrated," I said. "I saw a picture of a colored Marine in the first task force landing with gun in hand."

"That black Marine better not be non-violent and turn the other cheek to them guerrillas," said Simple. "What would happen if the Marines was non-violent?"

"Marines are trained as fighting men, so non-violence is hardly in their tradition."

"Not in mine, neither," said Simple. "I got Indian blood in my veins. And the Indians always go down fighting, even to the last reel of the last Hollywood western on the Late-Late Show."

"So you wish to take violence to Alabama as a part of the Civil Rights struggle," I said. "Is that why you wanted to go down there at Easter?"

"Not entirely," said Simple. "I had another objective in mind. Whilst there is a lull in the demonstrations and marches and speech-making and things, and Rev. King is not so busy. I has a favor to ask him. I want Rev. King to take his Nobel Peace Prize and give it to that colored woman who was standing peaceably in the registration line last month in Selma when she hauled off and hit Sheriff Clark in the eye. Them white officers pounded that colored lady to the ground after that, but she got in a few good licks first."

Jackie Robinson Says



Bigotry In Our Backyard

There's an old saying which refers to a person "not being able to see the forest, for the trees."

To put it another way, sometimes you can be so close to an obvious situation that you are not even aware the situation exists.

Something of this nature happened to New Yorkers recently. They awoke to learn the incredible fact of life — no matter how often many of us have talked about it, it is incredible — that you don't have to go to Selma, Alabama to find bigotry; that it exists in horrible reality right here in New York City.

According to an article published by THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, 6,000 New York City policemen, members of The Holy Name Society, comprising Roman Catholics in the department, had wildly cheered, applauded and given a stand-up ovation to an editor named William F. Buckley, Jr., who had addressed their annual breakfast.

Now, Buckley is well-known as the bright-minded intellectual protagonist of many extreme rightist causes. He edits a magazine named THE NATIONAL REVIEW and was one of the leading supporters of the Barry Goldwater candidacy. We have heard him speak, read a great deal that he has written and been a member of a panel in debate with him on television. He is a lethal opponent in debate and has some very definite views on race problems, civil rights and demonstrations.

Buckley, during the course of his New York speech, made a tremendous hit with his police audience with some amazing remarks about the recent actions of Alabama stormtroopers (my description) of Governor Wallace who clubbed to the pavements, gassed and rode over with horses, civil rights demonstrators who were simply seeking their right to vote in Alabama.

Buckley, to the accompaniment of great approval from his audience, bemoaned that, while the American viewer saw "a flurry of night sticks and the pursuit of the screaming demonstrators back across the bridge into the streets of Selma, what the viewer did not see was a period of time 20 long minutes, 1,200 seconds, freighted with tension, when the two camps stood facing each other, between the moment the sheriff told the demonstrators to return, which order the demonstrators refused by standing there in defiance of it... the television viewer, as I say, saw nothing of the po-

"When that scene come on the TV in the bar in Harlem, every Negro in there hollered, 'Hallelujah!' That woman's name will go down in history for giving Sheriff Clark a black eye. Annie Lee Cooper should be writ in gold. On the sidewalk with them white policemen in her belly, that woman fought on — and not a non-violent man in that whole black voters

liceman's restraint in the face of an order defied."

There was more, much more of this kind of statement from Buckley — all adding up, in my view, to his upholding of the Selma storm-troopers and rebuke to Dr. King and those who marched behind him. And the Holy Name Society members present, perhaps forgetting the glorious picture of quietly determined nuns who have led marches in Selma, reacted with torrential applause. Furthermore, according to the TRIBUNE, Mayor Wagner sat on the platform, "smiling tightly" and applauding "at the right places."

We were not surprised at Buckley's views. They are what we have come to expect from him. We were surprised at the stark revelation of what seemed to us an open show of defiance to decency and a resounding endorsement by men on New York City's payroll, men sworn to uphold the law, of the kind of police state methods which were used against non-violent American citizens. And we were shocked that Mayor Wagner could sit on that platform and applaud and, after the meeting was over, fail to disassociate himself with Buckley's remarks.

Others were surprised and shocked too. The eminent Dr. Gardner Taylor, pastor of Concord Baptist Church, immediately joined us in a statement, demanding the Mayor apologize to Dr. King — whom he once called upon when he was in trouble — to the civil rights movement and to the citizens of New York.

Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, former top aide to Dr. King; Eugene Callendar, pastor, Church of the Master, and others were also with us in our determination that, unless the Mayor spoke up, we would have no other alternative than to lead a March on City Hall in protest.

Well, after waiting until the pressure was really on and Roy Wilkins had issued a powerful protest, the Mayor finally specifically repudiated. Buckley's statements. Giving him credit for so doing AFTER he felt the pressure of protest, we feel that Wagner now owes it to his leadership of the city of New York to proceed immediately with a long-delayed investigative analysis of how many New York City policemen are members of the John Birch Society.

As for Buckley, his latest performance gives us real cause to wonder if we defeated Goldwater and strengthened Goldwaterism.

line lifted a hand to help her. She were brave beyond the call of duty. She is a noble woman, therefore I propose Martin Luther King give her his Nobel Prize."

"In contradiction to all his theories of non-violence!" I exclaimed.

"I would not let no theories contradict that woman," said Simple.



MARINE SHOWS HOW . . . A U.S. Marine sergeant set up the physical training department at this Job Corps center. Boys enjoy all outdoor

sports plus weight-lifting and other gymnasium activities. They learn and train for new jobs.

get paid \$80 a month, free room and board and clothing allowance in the bargain.

Job Corps:

New Hope For

Dropouts

(The following article was written by the young men of the National Urban League, who are now at the Job Corps Center, Catocin, Md. It is a series of feature stories about the War on Poverty program.)

If you're a dropout, think twice about becoming a Job Corps volunteer.

This reporter toured the new Catocin Job Corps camp in the beautiful mountain area of Maryland and talked with dozens of youngsters.

None of them had finished school.

Most couldn't hold a steady job.

Some could hardly spell their own names. Many others couldn't read, write, or do simple addition and subtraction.

A lot of them just hung around the pool halls and the street corners going nowhere fast and with no money in their pockets.

Somewhat — mostly through their state employment services — they heard about the Job Corps and signed up.

Are they happy?

Do they like it?

Nearly all of them do even though it's a rough grind, similar to the army.

Corpsman Gregory Ratliffe, 18, of Baltimore, Md., is typical of the boys at Catocin — one of 77 camps that will be in full operation by this July to help retrain 140,000 young men and women.

"I'll snort a gravel train here," he says, "but I wasn't doing much of anything on the streets and I got laid off my job."

Standing over a saw in the carpentry workshop, Ratliffe said he hopes to have two trades when he gets out, carpentry and office work.

If successful, he'll also have a certificate from the Federal government which reads that he has completed the equivalent of a high school education.

Like many corpsmen, Ratliffe got only as far as the 8th grade — something he regrets deeply today. But he has no regrets about signing up.

Now his life is divided between studying, working and learning new skills to make him self-supporting in the future. The day begins for Ratliffe and 80 other corpsmen in the camp at 6 a.m., about the time the sun is just breaking over the tree-covered slopes of the Maryland mountain region some 45 miles west of Baltimore.

Corpsmen, who sleep three to a room, fix their beds and head for breakfast, which includes "all the bacon and eggs we can eat."

Ratliffe then goes to the school building which has modern libraries for "do-it-yourself" studying.

There are no formal classes, and only two teachers who help the corpsmen get started and aid them whenever they hit rough going.

They learn math, reading, writing and how to type.

After "class," Ratliffe enjoys a recreation break during which he can practice weight-lifting, play ball or other outdoor sports.

If he is good enough, he can make the camp team which will compete with local teams from nearby towns.

Next comes a hearty lunch followed by work in the 5,000-acre national park which surrounds the encampment, just adjoining the famous presidential retreat of Camp David.

Many corpsmen will perform important work conserving national parks and forests like the one around Catocin. At Winslow Center, Ariz., corpsmen will help restore ancient Indian ruins. At Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky., they'll help beautify an underground cave for visitors and at New Mexico's Mesquero Indian Reservation they'll erect an historical museum.

At Catocin, Ratliffe and other volunteers are blazing trails in the wilderness for nature lovers, building bridges over streams, and maintaining scout camps.

Probably, Ratliffe will learn carpentry getting these camps into shape for next summer's outings.

Other corpsmen will work on projects involving heavy-duty and farm equipment, meat cutting, machine tools, electrical wiring, automobile repair, data processing, accounting and office machines, and typing skills. Still others will learn basic surveying forestry work, masonry, fire control and prevention, and cooking.

"Some corpsmen will go out with park service employees to learn about road graders, snow plows, cement mixers and tractors," work director Jack Wheaton explains.

Three Job Corps centers for women also are being established. Girls will learn home economics, nutrition and child care budgeting, arts and crafts, counseling and guidance, office skills and other work.

Many Negro corpsmen often barred from union apprenticeship training programs back home, can score breakthroughs in the Job Corps to provide them with the skills they need for success.

From what this reporter saw, Jim Crow just doesn't exist at a Job Corps camp.

After work and dinner, the corpsmen are free to study, read, and enjoy TV, games and other recreation.

As a rule, Ratliffe and other corpsmen are free weekends to visit Washington, Baltimore, or other nearby cities on passes, just like army personnel. Each receives a \$75 allowance for dress-up clothes, in addition to their Job Corps work logs.

Corpsmen also receive free room and board, medical and dental care, and get \$30 a month spending money.

The government also puts aside \$20 for each month spent in the Corps — which is given volunteers when they muster out long as two years.

If the corpsmen decide to send \$25 a month of his pay to a dependent, Uncle Sam will match this sum, when he signs out for civilian life.

Upon "graduation," the Job Corps will help to find good jobs for corpsmen who have successfully completed their tour of duty.

According to C. A. Maxey, camp director, many corpsmen will "graduate" into the Armed Forces, the National Park Service, and higher education as well as into higher-paying civilian jobs than they once dreamed possible.

Whitney M. Young, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, says, "The Job Corps is an outstanding opportunity for American youngsters, black and white alike."

"It illustrates not only that American teamwork works but that, given the opportunity, American youth will make the best of it." Young adds that Job Corps information is available at all Urban League offices in 70 cities.

At Camp Catocin Gregory Ratliffe is working for a second chance.

How many young men and women reading this would like a second chance, too? If you would, think twice about becoming a Job Corps volunteer.



A SECOND CHANCE . . . Jobs Corps counselor (r) helps corpsman over rough spot in his studies at the new Catocin camp in Maryland. Young

men between 16 and 21, who dropped out of school, are learning new skills they need for good jobs with minimum of instruction.